R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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LITERATURE CURRICULUM III--TESTS FOR "THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA," "ROUGHING IT," AND "THE SHORT STORY."

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

LITERATURE CURRICULUM III:

Tests for THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA, ROUGHING IT,

and

THE SHORT STORY

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TE 000 240

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

LITERATURE III TEST

The Old Man and the Sea

Instructions to students:

Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:

1	2	3	4	5
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The Project reported herein was supported through the Cooperative Research Program of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

TE000 240

1. Which of the following is the best explanation of the form of The Old Man and the Sea?

   1. It is a story of character.
   2. It is a non-storied form; that is, the principle of organization employed is not a series of incidents.
   3. The story has the form of a tragedy.
   4. It is a storied form; that is, the principle of organization employed is the narration of a series of incidents.

2. Why was Manolin no longer allowed to accompany the old man on his skiff?

   1. Manolin was afraid to go "far out" into the Gulf Stream.
   2. Manolin's parents felt that Santiago was alao.
   3. Because Manolin had a better job on a different skiff.
   4. Manolin was ordered to stay on the beach to see that the old man had food and bait.

3. Besides being a story about an old man and a fish, The Old Man and the Sea tells the reader much more. Which of the following best describes the idea underlying the story?

   1. It is about courage that knows no defeat.
   2. It is about a man's fight against the terrors of the sea.
   3. It is about defeat of a man in a savage world.
   4. It is about courage that can never win.

4. Which of the following best describes the most important setting of the story?

   1. A Cuban Village near Havana.
   2. The old man's shack where the young boy helps him.
   3. The wide formless sea.
   4. The beach where the tourists gather.

5. The old man dreams nightly of great beasts strolling on sandy beaches. What do these great beasts suggest?

   1. They suggest the great fear of animals that the old man has.
   2. They suggest courage and strength and are perhaps symbolic of the primitive world.
   3. They suggest the enemies that all men have.
   4. They suggest the struggle the old man will have with the marlin.

6. The sea is symbolic of the natural world that surrounds man. Which is the best description of man's relation to it?

   1. It is indifferent to man's fate.
   2. It is friendly to man.
   3. It is hostile to man.
   4. It is savage and relentless.

7. What attitude does Hemingway wish the reader to have toward the old man?

1. He wants the reader to feel sorry for the old man's failure.
2. He wants the reader to see the futile stubborness of the old man.
3. He wants the reader to feel sorry for the old man's poverty.
4. He wants the reader to admire the old man for the dignity and courage with which he fights.

8. Which of the following do you consider to be the climax of the story?

1. The return of the old man from the sea.
2. Harpooning the marlin and lashing it to the boat.
3. The attack of the sharks.
4. Santiago losing his harpoon in the shark.

9. The incidents that Hemingway narrates have a dual purpose. Which of the following explains the dual purpose?

1. They reveal the character of the old man and the love he has for his fellow creatures.
2. They reveal the character of the old man and the savagery of the sea.
3. They reveal character and advance plot.
4. They advance the plot and show the savagery of the sea.

10. The old man always thought of the sea as La Mar. Others called it el mar. What does the term "La Mar" signify?

1. La Mar is a term of endearment the Spanish use for the sea.
2. The term signifies the fear the Spanish have for the sea.
3. The term signifies the contempt the Spanish have for the sea.
4. The term signifies that the sea, like a woman, gave or withheld great favors.

11. Whenever the agony becomes almost too much to endure, the old man thinks of Manolin. What does the constant reference to Manolin symbolize?

1. The child the old man and his dead wife had wanted throughout their marriage.
2. The youth that the old man had lost.
3. Love of one human being for another.
4. The comfort a young boy can give an old man.

12. What reaction does the old man have when the marlin is destroyed and only the white skeleton rides beside the skiff?

1. The old man is afraid of what the other fishermen will say.
2. The old man takes comfort in the thought of his friends: the wind, the creatures of the sea and sky, and the boy.
3. The old man feels that he has failed the boy.
4. The old man is extremely sorry for himself.

13. Hemingway wishes us to see the old man's ordeal as a crucifixion. What does this idea imply?

    1. Man is crucified by time and the natural world, facing inevitable death, but facing it with dignity and courage.
    2. Man is subject to fate. Nothing he can do will help him.
    3. Man must fight with great bitterness or be annihilated.
    4. Man is weak and can do nothing against his enemies.

14. What attitude does Manolin have toward Santiago?

    1. He thinks the old man is foolish.
    2. He likes the old man but thinks he's foolish.
    3. He loves the old man very much.
    4. He thinks the old man tells lies.

15. What attitude does the author have toward the old man?

    1. The author thinks the old man lives in a land of dreams.
    2. The author is amused that the old man is so stubborn.
    3. The author thinks the old man is confused in the head.
    4. The author loves and respects the old man.

16. In what way does the language of The Old Man and the Sea compare with the form and subject matter?

    1. The simply constructed sentences contrast with the highly symbolic story.
    2. The language is very complicated and points up the simplicity of the story.
    3. The language complements both the simplicity of form and simplicity of subject and character.
    4. The language complements the difficulty of form and subject matter.

17. What is the basic theme of The Old Man and the Sea?

    1. That man above all animals is the most courageous.
    2. The reaffirmation that man, who pits courage, dignity, and love against an indifferent universe, wins in losing.
    3. The reaffirmation that man is an insignificant individual battered about by chance.
    4. That no one really cares about the sufferings of others.

18. What is the purpose of symbolism in the novel?

    1. Symbolism is a device that suggests multiple meanings and complex ideas.
    2. Symbolism is a device used to interpret difficult passages in the novel.
    3. Symbolism is a device all novelists use to make their novels more difficult to understand.
    4. Symbolism is a device used to show that one thing stands for another.

19. Why is the final episode, the one concerning the tourist, a little ironic?

1. Because the tourist didn't know the difference between a shark and a marlin.
2. Because the tourist was indifferent to the sufferings of the old man.
3. Because the tourist attributed the beauty of the marlin to a shark which indeed has been the cause of the marlin's destruction.
4. The tourist didn't understand the Spanish terms "Tiburon" and "Eshark."

20. Besides the fact that Joe Di Maggio was a great baseball player, why did the old man think so highly of him?

1. Because he understood that Di Maggio's father had been a fisherman.
2. Because Di Maggio played for the old man's favorite team.
3. Because Di Maggio had gone fishing with him once.
4. Because Di Maggio was not "rough and harsh-spoken."

21. Hemingway says that the old man's hands are deeply scarred. "But," he says, "none of these scars were fresh. They were as old as erosions in a fishless desert." What does the underlined simile imply?

1. That the old man had not always been a fisherman.
2. That the old man's hands bear the scars of Christ.
3. That the old man is as old as the primitive deserts.
4. That the old man is symbolic of all men since the beginning of time.

22. Why does the old man show surprise that Manolin's new employer is almost blind?

1. Because he was young compared to the "old man."
2. Because he had never gone turtling. The old man said, "That is what kills the eyes."
3. Because he had never gone fishing before. And the sun on the water was what kills the eyes.
4. Because he had never used the pattern of birds to help him locate fish.

23. Why does the old man tell Manolin that he has food when he doesn't?

1. The old man was always telling white lies.
2. The old man did not know whether or not the food was there.
3. The old man did not want the boy to worry about him.
4. The old man told the boy that story to get rid of him.

24. What does the old man mean when he says, "I think perhaps I can too. But I try not to borrow. First you borrow. Then you beg."

1. The old man is instructing the boy that if he can't borrow, then try begging.
2. The old man is saying that it's not a good idea to borrow, for once you start borrowing, you might start begging.
3. The old man is trying to say, "If at first you don't succeed,try again."
4. The old man is trying to get the boy to steal.

25. The old man felt sorry for the birds, especially the small delicate dark terns. What does this feeling symbolize?

1. His compassion for all nature, his love of small, helpless animals.
2. His own suffering.
3. The unfairness of God who made helpless animals.
4. The principle of the "survival of the fittest."

26. How did the old man use the birds for fishing?

1. He used them for bait.
2. The birds showed him where the plankton was.
3. The birds kept away from the area where the marlin was.
4. When the birds circled above the water and dived, he knew there were fish below.

27. Why does the old man hate the Portuguese man-of-war?

1. Because its beauty is deceitful.
2. Because the lowly turtle eats it.
3. Because it destroys the flying fish.
4. Because it kills the tiny fish that trail it innocently.

28. Hemingway says the turtles shut their eyes so they were completely carapaced. What is the meaning of <u>carapaced</u>?

1. It means that the turtles were unable to see.
2. It means that the turtles were invisible in the water.
3. It means that the turtles were camouflaged.
4. It means that the turtles were completely shielded.

29. The old man was sorry for the turtles because the turtle's heart will beat for hours after he has been butchered. What is this symbolic of?

1. The struggle of man to survive.
2. The cruelty of man to animals.
3. The desire of animals for life.
4. The inhumane actions of man against man.

30. Throughout the struggle with the fish the old man maintains a compassion for it. What does this compassion represent?

1. The old man is sorry for all animals that have to be killed.
2. The old man sees the fish as a symbol of all that is good in nature.
3. The old man sees himself symbolized in the fish.
4. The old man sees the fish as a symbol of Christ as used by early Christians.

31. What difference would it have made in the story if the old man had caught the fish in a net?

1. The story would have been shorter.
2. The noble struggle which is the essence of the novel would have been gone.
3. The old man would have been much happier.
4. The old man would not have had to struggle so hard for nothing.

32. The fishing gear used by the old man was most primitive. He used green-sapped sticks in fishing the same way young boys use

1. sinkers
2. bamboo poles
3. worms
4. bobbers

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

Literature Curriculum III

TEST: Roughing It

NOTE: Students are permitted to use their text during this test.

Instructions to students:

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Sample test item: 1 2 3 4 5

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TE 000 240

1. From what point of view is Roughing It written?
   (1) a by-stander's
   (2) the author's
   (3) the author's brother
   (4) an omniscient third party

2. Besides giving the purpose and reason for the trip west, Chapter I is written in a manner which is primarily intended to:
   (1) make you want to read more of the book.
   (2) indicate that he knows more about the West than he actually does.
   (3) display the author's wanderlust.
   (4) show his respect for his brother.

3. What was the real effect of Mark Twain's brother's offer of a job in Nevada?
   (1) It provided him an excuse for going.
   (2) It guaranteed him wealth and fame.
   (3) It was a step toward a more favorable government position.
   (4) It made it possible for him to obtain material for a book.

4. "Four pounds of United States statutes" means four pounds of:
   (1) American money
   (2) art work
   (3) law books
   (4) army clothing

5. Which of the following is a metaphor used in portraying the woman passenger's ability to speak to great extent?
   (1) "Where'd ye come from?"
   (2) She went on, hour after hour until I was sorry I ever opened the mosquito question and gave her a start.
   (3) . . .; and then she stirred us up as she was leaving the stage . . . and said, ...
   (4) . . . she rained the nine parts of speech forty days and forty nights.

6. The author's ability to digress from the journey's adventures and get away with it (that is, the reader does not lose interest) is due to:
   (1) the abruptness with which the anecdote is interjected.
   (2) the ease with which he can direct the story so that the anecdote appears to enter naturally.
   (3) the tremendous humor of the anecdote.
   (4) the factual nature of the description of the journey and the need for a digression of fantasy.

7. Which of the following lists the stagecoach employees in rank order with respect to authority? (highest to lowest)
   (1) driver, conductor, station keeper, hostler
   (2) conductor, station keeper, driver, hostler
   (3) conductor, driver, station keeper, hostler
   (4) driver, station keeper, conductor, hostler

8. Why did the author have such low regard for coyotes, ravens, and desert Indians?
   (1) They were mean and vicious to everything else.
   (2) They were lazy.
   (3) They were parasites.
   (4) They did not care for their offspring.

9. Did the author reveal any compassion for the coyote? Why?
   (1) No, because they did nothing for themselves.
   (2) No, because they were harmful to the buffalo herd.
   (3) Yes, because they had the right to live the same as all other animal life.
   (4) Yes, because they had a hard time to find an existence in their own instinctive way.

10. What is the climax of passenger Bemis' buffalo hunt story?
   (1) When he is thrown from the horse
   (2) When the buffalo climbs the tree.
   (3) When the saddle goes '400 yards' into the air and lands in the tree in which Bemis sought refuge.
   (4) When he is asked for proof of his story

11. What did Bemis mean by "Allen's so confounded comprehensive"?
   (1) It is effective against all sizes of animals.
   (2) It is difficult to load and operate.
   (3) It is likely to hit anything within a considerable distance from the target.
   (4) It frequently does not fire when the trigger is pulled.

12. Which of the following passages most vividly conveys the idea of speed with which pony express riders rode?
   (1) "He wore a little wafer of a racing saddle, and no visible blanket. He wore light shoes, or none at all."
   (2) "The stagecoach traveled about a hundred to a hundred and twenty-five miles a day (24 hours), the pony rider about two hundred and fifty."
   (3) "And all that met us managed to streak by in the night, and so we heard only a whiz and a hail...."
   (4) "So sudden is it all, . . . we might have doubted whether we had seen any actual horse and man at all, maybe."

13. How would you describe a statement such as Twains's "There was no doubt of the truth of it--I had it from their own lips."
   (1) Irony
   (2) Facetious
   (3) Fact
   (4) Falsehood

14. What distinguishes Chapters X and XI from the first nine?
   (1) They are not related to any of his experiences on the trip from St. Louis to Carson City.
   (2) They are simply a biography of a famous stage-line employee.
   (3) They are written in the past tense instead of the present.
   (4) They offer a description of the nature of the early settlers in Montana territory, whereas the previous chapters only related a series of experiences.

15. How does Mark Twain account for the behavior of Slade before he was hanged?
    (1) cowardice
    (2) peerless bravery
    (3) low intellect
    (4) moral courage
    (5) He doesn't know.

16. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the sentence, ". . . many a chicken-livered poltroon, coarse, brutal, degraded, has made his dying speech without a quaver in his voice. . . ."
    (1) poultry
    (2) politician
    (3) clown
    (4) coward

17. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the phrase, "Mormons often came there from Great Salt Lake City to haul away saleratus?
    (1) salt
    (2) baking powder
    (3) baking soda
    (4) potash

18. What is meant by the second sentence in the paragraph, "I freighted a leaf with a mental message for the friends at home, and dropped it in the stream. But I put no stamp on it and it was held for postage somewhere."
    (1) The leaf didn't float.
    (2) It probably washed upon the shore or caught upon a rock somewhere.
    (3) It floated into the Gulf of Mexico.
    (4) He didn't believe the stream flowed to the Mississippi River.

19. "These sultans of the fastnesses were turbaned with tumbled volumes of cloud, which shredded away from time to time and drifted off fringed and torn...." is an example of:
    (1) metaphor
    (2) simile
    (3) personification
    (4) onomatopoeia

20. What is a 'Gentile'? (As used in Roughing It)
    (1) a kind benevolent person
    (2) any animate object that is gentle
    (3) any non-Mormon
    (4) Christians

21. What does Mark Twain imply made it possible for the Mormons to succeed in their undertakings to the extent that they had?
    (1) Their willingness to work.
    (2) The devotion of the people to their religion.
    (3) The strong leadership of Brigham Young.
    (4) The healthfulness of the community.

22. What is the irony in the manner in which the pioneers considered newcomers 'emigrants'?
    (1) They charged the emigrants high prices.
    (2) Everyone in the west except the Indians was an emigrant.
    (3) The emigrants were more intellectual than the pioneers but were considered stupid.
    (4) The pioneers sought the help of the emigrants in quieting Indian uprisings.

23. Which of the following pairs of words sum up Twain's concept of man's eternal struggle?
    (1) food and tobacco
    (2) food and religion
    (3) food and peace
    (4) food and fun

24. If Roughing It appeared in print for the first time in the 1960's instead of in the 1870's, it probably would have been criticized because of Twain's prejudice towards Indians. Why wasn't it objected to more widely for this reason when it first appeared?
    (1) Twain's prejudices were held by the majority of whites.
    (2) The hatred from the Civil War period transferred to Indians.
    (3) The white people were well informed of the Indians' atrocities to white settlers.
    (4) The white people were unaware of white atrocities to Indians.

25. Twain's description of the trip across the desert in the stage makes the reader feel as if he was actually aboard the stage. As an example, "And the tedious hours did lag and drag and limp along with such a cruel deliberation." What is the effect, if any, of using the conjunction 'and' in this manner?
    (1) It makes the sentence unnecessarily long.
    (2) It lends emphasis to the verbs used.
    (3) It breaks the monotony of the story.
    (4) It eliminates the need for commas.

26. In the sentence "It was so trying to give one's watch a good long undisturbed spell and then take it out and find that it had been fooling away the time and not trying to get ahead any!", what is meant by the underlined phrase?
    (1) He looked at his watch for a long time.
    (2) He shook his watch a long time to make sure it was working.
    (3) He didn't look at it for what seemed like a long time.
    (4) He had difficulty finding a place to keep it where it wouldn't be shaken to pieces.

27. The Horace Greeley anecdote is inserted into the account because:
    (1) It is true and Twain thinks it is funny.
    (2) Horace Greeley was a newspaperman like Twain.
    (3) He wanted to emphasize the roughness of a stage ride.
    (4) The author wanted to point out how uncreative and unimaginative most people are.

28. The author uses several stylistic devices in writing. How would you classify the last sentence in the following:

> "When the pistols were emptied, the stranger resumed his work (mending a whiplash), and Mr. Harris rode by with a polite nod, homeward bound, with a bullet through one of his lungs, and several in his hips; and from them issued little rivulets of blood that coursed down the animal's sides and made the animal look quite picturesque. I never saw Harris shoot a man after that but it recalled to mind that first day in Carson."

(1) exaggeration
(2) tall tale
(3) metaphor
(4) understatement

29. Shortly after his arrival in Carson City, the author experiences a "Washoe Zephyr" which he describes in tall tale fashion. At the same time what gives evidence of logic in the description?
(1) Heavier objects were closer to the ground.
(2) The wind blew from west to east.
(3) The objects seen in the cloud of dust were useful to the settlers.
(4) Such a wind, if it existed, would carry the objects he describes.

30. An author's writing gives us insight into him as a person. What does the following sentence suggest about Mark Twain?

> "We cut down three trees apiece, and found it such heart-breaking work that we decided to rest our case on those; if they held the property, well and good;"

(1) He was opposed to physical labor.
(2) He did not know how to use an axe.
(3) He really didn't want the property.
(4) The trees they had to fell were too large for two men to cut alone.

31. In all of Twain's endeavors involving acquisition of timberland, mining property, or serving as secretary, what was the reason he did it in the first place?
(1) for the sake of the experience
(2) to get rich quick
(3) because his friends wanted to do it
(4) lack of anything better to do at the time

32. How does the author want the reader to feel about the horse auction?
(1) Entertained by the description of the Genuine Mexican Plug.
(2) Angry at the auctioneer's brother for his part in the swindle.
(3) Sorry for the author because of his innocence.
(4) Amused at the author for being so easily deceived.

33. When the youth asked for a ride on the horse and Twain relates, "I granted him that luxury", what did he mean by luxury?
(1) experience
(2) request
(3) freedom
(4) desire

34. Which of the following from paragraph 3, page 143, best expresses how the author felt after his experience on the horse?
    (1) ". . .by a natural impulse one of my hands sought my forehead, and the other the base of my stomach."
    (2) ". . .I never appreciated, till then, the poverty of the human machinery. . . ."
    (3) "Pen cannot describe how I was jolted up."
    (4) ". . .how internally, externally, and universally I was unsettled, mixed up, and ruptured."

35. The author pictures himself in this chapter as a
    (1) show-off
    (2) sucker
    (3) bargainer
    (4) greenhorn

36. The behavior of the author and his two friends during, and after, the time they were lost in the snowstorm exemplifies which of the following adages?
    (1) Never cry over spilt milk.
    (2) Don't make promises you can't keep.
    (3) Never give up the ship.
    (4) When you are down and out, the only way you can go is up.

37. What does "between two days," mean in the sentence, "Due publication of the whole matter was made in the paper and the popular assayer left town "between two days."?
    (1) Every day is between two days.
    (2) Between the time the newspaper received the news and before it was printed.
    (3) In an unconscious state
    (4) During the night

38. What does Twain's willingness to leave the "blind lead" claim to care for Captain Nye tell us about him?
    (1) He disliked the thought of doing physical labor on the claim.
    (2) He didn't feel the mine actually belonged to him and Higbie and they would lose it in a lawsuit with the Wide West Company.
    (3) He had complete trust in everyone.
    (4) He was a very compassionate and sentimental man.

Items 39-45 present some of the more delightful sentences of the author in relating his experiences. In each case you are to decide which figure of speech or stylistic device, given below, it demonstrates:
    (1) simile
    (2) metaphor
    (3) personification
    (4) understatement
    (5) irony

39. "The air up there in the clouds is very pure and fine, bracing and delicious. And why shouldn't it be?--it is the same the angels breathe."

40. ". . .set out to Carson to tell them about it and ask their forgiveness. It was accorded, upon payment of damages."

41. "I know a man who went there to die. But he made a failure of it."

42. "The eye was never tired of gazing, night or day, in calm or storm; it suffered one grief; and that was that it could not look always, but must close sometimes in sleep."

43. ". . ., or hear any sounds but those that were made by the wind and the waves, the sighing of the pines. . . ."

44. "Nothing could disturb the sleep that fettered us, for it had been fairly earned, and if our consciences had any sins on them they had to adjourn court for that night."

45. "About this time occurred a little incident which has always had a sort of interest to me, from the fact that it came so near 'instigating' my funeral."

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

THE SHORT STORY
CURRICULUM III
TEST

Instructions to students:

Answers to the questions are to be recorded on the separate answer sheets provided. PLEASE BE SURE TO USE ONLY SIDE A OF THE ANSWER SHEET, THE SIDE THAT HAS ROOM FOR 5 CHOICES.

Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:

TE 000 240

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The Short Story

"The Monkey's Paw"

1. Despite the pleasant scene at the beginning of the story, the reader is plunged almost immediately into an atmosphere of foreboding. How does the author accomplish this?

   (1) By describing the howling windstorm raging outside
   (2) By describing the debate between father and son over the fine points of chess
   (3) By indicating that a visitor was expected
   (4) By having Mrs. White sitting near the men watching their actions

2. How did the author introduce the story of the monkey's paw to the reader?

   (1) Mrs. White saw the monkey's paw and asked the visitor about it.
   (2) Herbert told the story of the monkey's paw to the visitor.
   (3) Mr. White asked the visitor to finish the story about the monkey's paw that he had started telling earlier.
   (4) The visitor willingly told the tale of his travels in India.

3. Why did the fakir put a spell on the monkey's paw?

   (1) He wanted to bring evil into the world.
   (2) He did not want people to use the monkey's paw as a charm.
   (3) He wanted to punish those who did not believe in his supernatural powers.
   (4) He wanted to show that man has little control over life.

4. What was the spell the fakir put on the paw?

   (1) Three separate men could each have three wishes from it.
   (2) Three separate men could each have one wish from it.
   (3) Three separate men could each have as many wishes as they desired.
   (4) Three separate men could each have two wishes from it.

5. What was Mr. White's first wish after he received the monkey's paw?

   (1) He wished to be an emperor.
   (2) He wished for two hundred pounds.
   (3) He wished for four pairs of hands for Mrs. White.
   (4) He wished to be rich, famous, and happy.

6. What news did the second visitor to the White's home bring?

   (1) That the wish had been granted
   (2) That Herbert had died and his employer offered a compensation of £200
   (3) Herbert had died.
   (4) The wish would be granted in the future.

7. Why was Mr. White so frantic to make the third wish?

(1) Because it was his last one
(2) Because he did not want the second wish to come true
(3) Because his wife begged him to make it
(4) Because his son was at the door

8. The short story catches a mood and transfers it to the reader. Which of the following best describes the mood of "The Monkey's Paw"?

(1) Suspense
(2) Fear
(3) Uncertainty
(4) Anticipation

9. Which of the following best describes "The Monkey's Paw"?

(1) A story of character
(2) A story of setting
(3) A story of suspense
(4) A story of action

10. What is the point of view used in "The Monkey's Paw" and how does it enrich the story?

(1) The story is seen through the eyes of Mrs. White who gives the reader only her version.
(2) Mr. White, who is more sensible than Mrs. White, tells the story and gives it a semblance of plausibility.
(3) The story is told from the omniscient point of view and the reader sees the story through the minds of each character.
(4) The visitor, Sergeant-Major Morris, tells the story in the first person point of view and relates how the Monkey's Paw affected his life.

11. What is the attitude of the author of "The Monkey's Paw" toward its subject?

(1) The author is ironic toward his subject matter.
(2) The author is objective and lets the reader feel the suspense through his clever unfolding of the story.
(3) The author is sympathetic toward the Whites.
(4) The author scoffs at superstition.

12. "Morris said the things happened so naturally," said his father, "that you might if you so wished attribute it to coincidence." What event might lead you to believe that Mr. White did not thoroughly believe that events following his wish were mere coincidence?

(1) His desire to make a third wish
(2) His fainting at the news of his son's death
(3) His protesting to his wife so often that their son's death was a coincidence
(4) His refusal to unbolt the door when a knock came

13. Mrs. White said, "You're afraid of your own son." What attitude of Mrs. White toward the power of the paw do these words indicate?

(1) Mrs. White scoffed at the supernatural power of the paw.
(2) Mrs. White believed in the supernatural power of the paw.
(3) Mrs. White was furious that her husband believed in the power of the paw.
(4) Mrs. White was shaken that her husband did not believe in the power of the paw.

"The Cask of Amontillado"

14. Which of the following is the most important element in the development of horror in "The Cask of Amontillado"?

(1) Symbolism
(2) Setting
(3) Theme
(4) Character

15. What is the effect created by preceding the description of the descent to the catacombs by a description of the gay carnival?

(1) Contrast
(2) Humor
(3) Horror
(4) Point of view

16. What use of irony has the author made in his choice of name of the man enticed into the catacombs?

(1) His name was Montresor, which means treasure. Montresor found no treasure.
(2) His name, Fortunato, means death, which he escaped.
(3) His name, Fortunato, means fortune, and his fortune was death.
(4) His name, Montresor, means fortune and his fortune was only twine.

17. Why does Montresor mention Luchesi at several points?

(1) To hurt Fortunato's feelings
(2) To find out Fortunato's feelings toward Luchesi
(3) To build an alibi
(4) To entice Fortunato into the catacombs

18. Which of the following exemplifies Fortunato's statement, "I drink to the buried that repose around us."?

(1) Single effect
(2) Exaggeration
(3) Irony
(4) Symbolism

19. Which of the following exemplifies Montresor's answer to Fortunato, "And I to your long life."?

(1) Irony
(2) Symbolism
(3) Exaggeration
(4) Single effect

20. What is Montresor's obsession?

(1) To prove his brilliance
(2) To commit a perfect crime
(3) To do evil
(4) To obtain revenge

21. Which of the following best describes Montresor's philosophy?

(1) A wrong is not righted if the avenger is punished.
(2) An individual is the sole judge of his guilt.
(3) Justice should never be tempered with mercy.
(4) Good and evil are the same thing seen from different points of view.

22. What tempted Fortunato into the catacombs?

(1) He considered Montresor to be a friend.
(2) He prided himself on his knowledge of wines.
(3) He was poorer than Montresor.
(4) He was the best wine man in Rome.

23. What is the point of view of "The Cask of Amontillado"?

(1) Through the eyes of Fortunato
(2) Through the eyes of Montresor
(3) Through the eyes of Poe
(4) The omniscient point of view through the eyes of a narrator

24. Which of the following defines the word <u>impunity</u>?

(1) Freedom from penalty
(2) Revenge for its own sake
(3) Cruelty for its own sake
(4) Judgment before punishment

25. What is the meaning of <u>retribution</u>?

(1) Pardon for a wrong
(2) Satisfaction
(3) Punishment
(4) Guilt

26. What does <u>imposture</u> mean?

(1) Deception
(2) Imperfection
(3) Poor posture
(4) Forgery

27. What does the underlined word mean in this sentence: He accosted me with excessive warmth. ?

(1) Left
(2) Responded to
(3) Greeted
(4) Answered

28. What does abscond mean?

(1) To arrive suddenly
(2) To evacuate immediately
(3) To retire noisily
(4) To depart secretly

29. What is a gesticulation?

(1) A gaze
(2) A gladness
(3) A glare
(4) A gesture

30. What does the underlined word in the following sentence mean: The bones lay promiscuously upon the earth. ?

(1) Gruesomely
(2) Without arrangement or choice
(3) Casually
(4) Neatly

31. What does circumscribe mean?

(1) To crumble
(2) To connect
(3) To surround
(4) To tower

32. What is an aperture?

(1) An opening
(2) An armature
(3) A pathway
(4) A passageway

33. Which of the following best describes "The Cask of Amontillado"?

(1) It is a story of plot.
(2) It is a story of theme -- revenge.
(3) It is a story of character development.
(4) It is a story of setting.

34. Why does Montresor desire revenge?

(1) Because of the thousand and one insults that he has borne
(2) Because Fortunato has taken from him the girl he loves
(3) Because Fortunato has beaten him at gambling
(4) Because he is afraid Fortunato will kill him because of the "thousand and one injuries" he has borne

"Paul's Case"

35. In what way is the point of view important in the understanding of Paul?

(1) The first-person point of view tells us the story through Paul's eyes.
(2) Using the third-person omniscient view the narrator tells us what everyone is thinking.
(3) The third-person limited point of view tells us the story through the eyes of one person only.
(4) The narrator tells us the story through the eyes of Paul's friends.

36. What is the attitude of the narrator to Paul?

(1) She condemns his actions as morally wrong.
(2) She is objective about him; she neither praises nor blames.
(3) She is sympathetic toward him.
(4) She dislikes Paul.

37. What is the attitude of the teachers toward Paul?

(1) They are uncharitable.
(2) They are sympathetic.
(3) They do not care about him.
(4) They long to help him.

38. Why were the members of the stock company vastly amused when some of Paul's stories reached them?

(1) Because they couldn't believe they had stirred the boy to such florid inventions
(2) Because lies were familiar to them
(3) Because they had impressed him so much
(4) Because the glamor he attributed to their life was not really true

39. Why does Paul feel honest in his suite at the Waldorf in spite of his having stolen money to pay for it?

(1) Because he feels he has escaped from the necessity of little lies at school and that he has regained his self-respect
(2) Because he believed he deserved to have the suite
(3) Because it was natural for him not to experience remorse
(4) Because he had paid for the suite

40. Why did Willa Cather describe the fortune of the young man whom Paul's father held up as an example to him?

(1) To show us how different Paul was from the expectations of his father
(2) To show us the type of life Paul detested
(3) To show us the kind of person respected on Cordelia Street
(4) To show us why Paul's father disliked him

41. After the interview with Paul, one of the teachers "remembered having seen a miserable street cat set at bay by a ring of tormentors." What attitude does this teacher have toward Paul?

(1) He dislikes him very much.
(2) He feels sorry for him.
(3) He thinks Paul should be tormented.
(4) He thinks Paul is an animal.

42. Paul escaped reality in the theatre and concert hall. How is the final episode in keeping with this?

(1) Paul gives up fighting and returns to the theatre.
(2) Paul escapes life by throwing himself in front of the train.
(3) Paul escapes punishment by having his father refund the full amount of the theft.
(4) Paul escapes life by shooting himself.

43. What effect does the author give in listing the following: "Sabbath-school, Young People's Meeting, the yellow-papered room, the damp dish-towels; it all rushed back upon him . . . ."?

(1) To emphasize the monotony of Cordelia Street that Paul dreaded
(2) To show us his homesickness for familiar things
(3) To show us what his life had been like
(4) To show us what he had looked for in New York

44. Why did Paul tell his fellow students about his planned visits to Naples and Cairo?

(1) He told lies about everything.
(2) He was unhappy and wanted them to believe that he was important.
(3) He did intend to make the visits but his sister's illness prevented it.
(4) He made up the stories to annoy his father.

45. What is the most important theme in "Paul's Case"?

(1) Man and his adjustment to the harshness of his environment
(2) A juvenile delinquent's escape from reality
(3) The insensitiveness of teachers and those in authority
(4) The sensitive boy unable to fulfill his love of the theatre

"Haircut"

46. Which of the following is the most important aspect of "Haircut"?

(1) The theme
(2) The point of view
(3) The character study
(4) The plot

47. What is the point of view of the story?

(1) The omniscient author
(2) The third person limited
(3) The first person narrator
(4) The first person author

48. Which of the following statements is true about the attitude of the author and that of Whitey?

(1) Both the author and Whitey think Jim Kendall is "a card".
(2) Whitey seems to think Jim Kendall "a card", but the author does not condone Jim's actions.
(3) The author thinks Jim Kendall "a card" but Whitey thinks he's a scoundrel.
(4) Whitey thinks Jim Kendall is "a card", but the author's attitude is not obvious.

49. Considering the outcome of the story, what effect do you think the author achieves by having it told by a naive man like Whitey?

(1) The effect is ironic.
(2) The effect is comical.
(3) The effect is tragic.
(4) The effect is strange.

50. What expectations do these words arouse in us at the beginning of the story: "Not as good though since Jim Kendall got killed."?

(1) That Whitey will tell a story of the good old days
(2) That someone actually killed Jim Kendall
(3) That Jim Kendall was a wonderful man
(4) That Jim Kendall was a prankster

51. Why is the subject of "Haircut" two-fold?

(1) Because two different people are involved in the story
(2) Because no positive identification of the killer was made
(3) Because while the simple barber gives a simple haircut he tells a tale unconsciously characterizing Jim Kendall as he does
(4) Because the author and the narrator tell the story

52. What is Whitey's attitude toward Jim's habit of sending cards at random to some luckless men in the towns he passed through?

(1) He disapproves of Jim's action.
(2) He thought it a great trick.
(3) He had not made up his mind about it.
(4) He thought that "anybody that would do a thing like that ought not to be let live."

53. What foreshadowing does the author use to prepare us to accept the fact that Paul killed Jim?

(1) Jim was always teasing Paul.
(2) Paul was not normal.
(3) Paul liked Julie and Jim had hurt her.
(4) All of these

54. Which of the following statements best explains why the customer in the barber shop said nothing in "Haircut"?

(1) Because he couldn't get a word in with Whitey
(2) Because he had his face lathered and couldn't speak
(3) Because he was new in town and knew no one
(4) Because he was listening and could add nothing to the story by speaking

55. Whitey says, "It probably served Jim right, what he got." What might we infer from this statement?

(1) That he did not believe the death accidental
(2) That Jim was silly to have given an inexperienced boy his gun
(3) That Jim's actions might have been deserving of death
(4) Any of these